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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/089,641	05/03/2002	Dae Gun Kim	6181/OK439	3102

7590 08/07/2006

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EXAMINER	
WHITEMAN, BRIAN A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1635	

DATE MAILED: 08/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/089,641	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian Whiteman	1635	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 May 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *11-21,38 and 39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *11-18* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *20* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *19,21,38 and 39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☒ Other: *CRF Problem Report*.

DETAILED ACTION

Final Rejection

Claims 11-21 and 38 and 39 are pending.

Applicant's traversal, the amendment to the specification, and the amendment to claim 19, and the addition of claims 38 and 39 in paper filed on 5/19/06 is acknowledged and considered by the examiner.

Election/Restrictions

Claims 11-18 remain withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 10/5/04.

Oath/Declaration

The oath or declaration remains defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because: the method claims 19-21 were not filed in the original application with the original oath and there is no statement or indication in the file of record that all of the inventors listed in the original oath were the inventors of the newly added method claims.

It is noted that Applicants indicate that they will provide a new oath upon allowance of claimed subject matter. Thus, the oath remains defective.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 19 and 21, as best understood, are readable on a genus of DNA sequence encoding for a human wild-type P972 protein, wherein the genus of sequences is not claimed in a specific biochemical or molecular structure that could be envisioned by one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The applicants disclose that the accession no. AF078078 in the instant specification is for GADD45gamma mRNA, also known as P972 (page 5). Applicants disclose production of wild type P972 cDNA (page 12). In the specification, the applicant contemplates the P972 gene of the present invention can include promoters, transcription response elements, enhancers, etc. See page 5. Based upon the prior art and the difference between the accession no. AF078078 and a genus of P972 genes there is expected to be variation among species of genes. There is no

structure/function relationship between SEQ ID NO: 1 and a DNA sequence encoding for a human wild-type P972 protein as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 and the claimed genus of DNA sequence encoding for a human wild-type P972 protein with no function. The specification does not describe a sufficient number of species to represent the claimed genus of DNA sequences. While it is acknowledged that the skilled artisan could envision any DNA sequence encoding a human wild-type P972 protein, the skilled artisan cannot determine without further experimentation which sequences has the desired biological activity. The skilled artisan understands that one amino acid change can destroy the function of the protein. In view of the above considerations one of skill in the art would not recognize that the specification sufficiently describes a genus of claimed sequences because SEQ ID NO: 1 or nucleic acid encoding SEQ ID NO: 2 is not a representative species of the claimed genus of claimed DNA sequences. It is apparent that on the basis of applicant's disclosure, an adequate written description of the invention defined by the claims requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference to potential methods and/or molecular structures of molecules that are essential for the genus of DNA sequences as claimed; what is required is the knowledge in the prior art and/or a description as to the availability of a representative number of species of biochemical or molecular structures of DNA sequences that must exhibit the disclosed biological functions as contemplated by the claims.

Vas-Cath Inc. v Mahurkar, 935 F.2d, 1555, 1560, 19 USPQ2d 1111, 1114 (Fed. Cir. 1991), makes clear that "applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession *of the invention*. The invention is, for purpose of the 'written description' inquiry, *whatever is now claimed.*" The specification

does not "clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed." (See Vas-Cath, See MPEP 2163).

With the exception of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a nucleic acid encoding SEQ ID NO: 2, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed chemical structure of the encompassed polynucleotides and/or proteins, regardless of the complexity or the simplicity of the method of isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference to a potential method for isolating it. The nucleic acid itself is required. See Fiers v. Revel, 25 USPQ2d 1601, 1606 (CAFC 1993) and Amgen Inc. v Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., 18 USPQ 1016. In Fiddes v. Baird, 30 USPQ2d 1481, 1483, claims directed to mammalian FGF's were found unpatentable due to lack of written description for the broad class. The specification only provided the bovine sequence.

Finally, University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co., 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1404, 1405 held that:

> ...To fulfill the written description requirement, a patent specification must describe an invention and do so in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can clearly conclude that, "the inventor invented the claimed invention." *Lockwood v. American Airlines, Inc.*, 107 F.3d 1565, 1572, 41 USPQ2d 1961, 1966 (1997): *In re Gosteli*, 872 F.2d 1008, 1012, 10 USPQ2d 1614, 1618 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("[T]he description must clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [the inventor] invented what is claimed."). Thus, an applicant complies with the written description requirement 'by describing the invention, with all it claimed limitations, not that which make it obvious," and by using "such descriptive means as words, structures, figures, diagrams, formulas, etc. that set forth the claimed invention." *Lockwood*, 107F.3d at 1572, 41 USPQ2d at 1966.
>
> An adequate written description of a DNA, such as the cDNA of the recombinant plasmid and microorganisms of the '525 patent, "requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties," not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention. *Fiers v. Revel*, 984F.2d 1164, 1171, 25 USPQ2d 1601, 1606 (Fed. Dir. 1993). Accordingly, "an adequate written description of a DNA requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference

> to a potential method for isolating it; what is required is a description of the DNA itself." Id. At 1170, 25 USPQ at 1606.
>
> The name cDNA is not itself a written description of that DNA; it conveys no distinguishing information, concerning its identity. While the example provides a process for obtaining human insulin-encoding cDNA, there is not further information in the patent pertaining to that cDNA's relevant structural or physical characteristics; in other words, it thus does not describe human insulin cDNA. Describing a method of preparing a cDNA or even describing the protein that the cDNA encodes; as the example does, does not necessarily describe the cDNA itself. No sequence information indication which nucleotides constitute human cDNA appears in the patent, as appears for rat cDNA in Example 5 of the patent. Accordingly, the specification does not provide a written description of the invention of claim 5.

Therefore, only SEQ ID NO: 1 and nucleic acid encoding SEQ ID NO: 2, but not the full breadth of the claims (or none of the sequences encompassed by the claim) meets the written description provision of 35 USC 112, first paragraph. The species specifically disclosed is not representative of the genus because the DNA sequence encoding a human wild type P972 protein is highly variant.

Applicant's arguments filed 5/19/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that in view of GenBank Accession No. AF078078, the skilled artisan can use the P972 protein sequence and generate DNA sequences that encode for P972 protein without further teaching in the specification (See MPEP 2163(II)(A)(3)(a)(ii)).

Applicant's argument is not found persuasive because while it is acknowledged that the skilled artisan could envision any DNA sequence encoding a human wild-type P972 protein, the skilled artisan cannot determine without further experimentation which sequences would have the desired biological activity. Human cDNA would be expected to vary among individuals. "A patentee will not be deemed to have invented species sufficient to constitute the genus by virtue

of having disclosed a single species when ... the evidence indicates ordinary artisans could not predict the operability in the invention of any species other than the one disclosed." In re Curtis, 354 F.3d 1347, 1358, 69 USPQ2d 1274, 1282 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 19, 21, 38 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al. (WO 00/36147) taken with Gomez-Navarro et al. (European Journal of Cancer 17, 867-885, 1999, cited on a PTO-892).

Jung contemplates using SYG972 genomic DNA in cancer treatment. See page 13. Jung teaches that expression of SYG972 is greatly reduced in breast cancer cells (abstract). Jung teaches SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2 of the instant invention. See sequence listing of WO document. Thus, SYG972 is the same protein as P972. However, Jung does not specifically teach the method steps for cancer treatment.

However, at the time the invention was made, Gomez-Navarro et al teach a method of treating cancer in a mammal using a recombinant adenovirus comprising a nucleic acid (pages 868 and 870).

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Jung taken with Gomez-Navarro, namely to use a recombinant adenovirus comprising an expression vector comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a nucleic acid encoding SEQ ID NO: 2 in a method of treating breast cancer in a mammal. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teaching to kill breast cancer cells not expressing SYG972 (also known as P972).

Therefore the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Conclusion

Claim 20 is in condition of allowance because the instant claim is free of the prior art of record.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Whiteman whose telephone number is (571) 272-0764. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:00 to 4:00 (Eastern Standard Time), with alternating Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Paras, SPE – Art Unit 1635, can be reached at (571) 272-4517.

Papers related to this application may be submitted to Group 1600 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Group 1600 via the PTO Fax Center. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The Fax Center number is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance. Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent Electronic Business Center will notify applicants of the resolution of the problem within 5-7 business days. Applicants can also check PAIR to confirm that the problem has been corrected. The USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center is a complete service center supporting all patent business on the Internet. The USPTO's PAIR system provides Internet-based access to patent application status and history information. It also enables applicants to view the scanned images of their own application file folder(s) as well as general patent information available to the public.

For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

Brian Whiteman

BRIAN WHITEMAN
PATENT EXAMINER

Notice to Comply	Application No. 10/089,641	Applicant(s) KIM et al.	
	Examiner B. Whiteman	Art Unit 1635	

NOTICE TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS CONTAINING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE AND/OR AMINO ACID SEQUENCE DISCLOSURES

Applicant must file the items indicated below within the time period set in the Office action to which the Notice is attached to avoid abandonment under 35 U.S.C. § 133 (extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a)).

The nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosure contained in this application does not comply with the requirements for such a disclosure as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.821 - 1.825 for the following reason(s):

☒ 1. This application clearly fails to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.821-1.825. Applicant's attention is directed to the final rulemaking notice published at 55 FR 18230 (May 1, 1990), and 1114 OG 29 (May 15, 1990). If the effective filing date is on or after July 1, 1998, see the final rulemaking notice published at 63 FR 29620 (June 1, 1998) and 1211 OG 82 (June 23, 1998).

☐ 2. This application does not contain, as a separate part of the disclosure on paper copy, a "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(c).

☐ 3. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has not been submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e).

☐ 4. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has been submitted. However, the content of the computer readable form does not comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.822 and/or 1.823, as indicated on the attached copy of the marked -up "Raw Sequence Listing."

☐ 5. The computer readable form that has been filed with this application has been found to be damaged and/or unreadable as indicated on the attached CRF Diskette Problem Report. A Substitute computer readable form must be submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.825(d).

☐ 6. The paper copy of the "Sequence Listing" is not the same as the computer readable from of the "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e).

☒ 7. Other: See Raw sequence listing error report.

Applicant Must Provide:

☒ An initial or substitute computer readable form (CRF) copy of the "Sequence Listing".

☒ An initial or substitute paper copy of the "Sequence Listing", **as well as an amendment specifically directing its entry into the specification**.

☒ A statement that the content of the paper and computer readable copies are the same and, where applicable, include no new matter, as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e) or 1.821(f) or 1.821(g) or 1.825(b) or 1.825(d).

For questions regarding compliance to these requirements, please contact:

For Rules Interpretation, call (571) 272-2510
For CRF Submission Help, call (571) 272-2501/2583.
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BRIAN WHITEMAN
PATENT EXAMINER

STIC Biotechnology Systems Branch

1 FW16

CRF Problem Report

The Biotechnology Systems Branch of the Scientific and Technical Information Center (STIC) experienced a problem when processing the following computer readable form (CRF):

Application Serial Number: 10/089,641A
Filing Date: 5/3/02
Date Processed by STIC: 6/9/06

STIC Contact: **Mark Spencer: Telephone: 571-272-2510; Fax: 571-273-0221**

Nature of CRF Problem:

____ (circle one) Damaged or Unreadable (for Unreadable, see attached)
____ Blank (no files on CRF) (see attached)
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____ Wrong file saved to CRF (invention title, docket number, or applicant(s) do not match those in official application) (see attached)
✓ Not saved in ASCII text (see attached)
____ Sequence Listing was embedded in the file. According to Sequence Rules, submitted file should **only** be the Sequence Listing.
____ Did not contain a Sequence Listing. (see attached sample)
____ Other:

PLEASE USE THE CHECKER VERSION 4.4.0 PROGRAM TO REDUCE ERRORS. SEE BELOW FOR ADDRESS:
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2. **U.S. Postal Service:** Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
3. **Hand Carry, Federal Express, United Parcel Service, or other delivery service (EFFECTIVE 01/14/05):** U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Mail Stop Sequence, Customer Window, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

Revised 01/20/06

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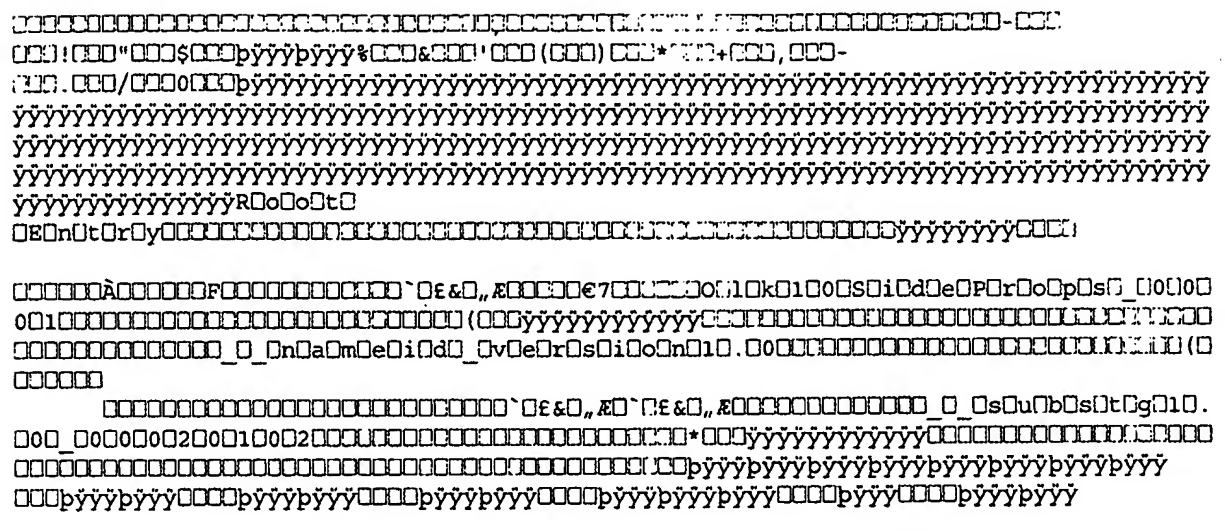

(The above is a sample of submitted file)

filename: 00746354.txt.msg

1) file not saved in required ASCII text format

2) Sequence Listing was "embedded" in a non-sequence listing "message." Per 1.824 of Sequence Rules: submit only the sequence listing itself, nothing else